

was just 2 weeks shy from gaining his United States citizenship. Lance Corporal Martinez Flores was killed in the line of duty near Nasiriyah, Iraq, on March 25, 2003, and after his death, Lance Corporal Martinez's family proudly accepted a certificate of naturalization granting to Francisco posthumous U.S. citizenship on April 6, 2003. He was one of thousands of lawful permanent residents who have volunteered their service to protect the United States by joining the U.S. military.

Lance Corporal Martinez Flores was a courageous and dedicated marine who grew up in our local community of Duarte, and I am privileged that we will be naming a Federal building after him in his hometown.

Local residents in the city there have also shown their support to honor him. They have come together to put together their own funds to develop a scholarship in his name. And all 52 Members on a bipartisan effort from California support this initiative. The mayor and the city council of the city of Duarte are also bipartisan and support this piece of legislation. These efforts now will lead to the post office at 1210 Highland Avenue in Duarte, California, to be named Francisco A. Martinez Flores.

I want to thank all of them for their support for the bill, all those that had the ability to be a part of this to help us move this along in an expeditious manner, and I want to especially thank the family members and those people that represent that community that came together to fully unify themselves behind this young man. It is devastating for us to know that someone has to lose their life under such turbulent time and hardship to have a community come together like that. This was one of those moments in our history. The bill is a tribute to all those who have died to our country, and it is a tribute to all the families who have lost a loved one. The bill symbolizes the gratitude and admiration we have for our Nation's soldiers who risk their life to uphold their way of life and the American ideals of liberty, justice, and equality. And I urge all my colleagues to join me in recognizing this American hero, Lance Corporal Francisco A. Martinez Flores, who fought and died for our country, by supporting this bill today, H.R. 2396.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me say I commend my colleague for bringing this legislation to the floor. In our usual order of things, it is individuals with power, prestige, and notoriety that get postal namings, but it is the Francisco Floreses of this world, many of them immigrants, who built this country, who make it run every day, and who fight to keep it free. He is in a larger sense, as the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) says, an American hero, and I urge adoption of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ).

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to stand before the Members today in support of H.R. 2396. This legislation designates the post office located at 1210 Highland Avenue in Duarte, California, after a courageous young marine, Lance Corporal Francisco Martinez Flores.

Lance Corporal Flores was killed in the line of duty near Nasiriyah, Iraq, on March 25, 2003, protecting the rights, beliefs, and values of a Nation that he could not yet call his own. He was just 2 weeks away from gaining his U.S. citizenship, which was granted posthumously on April 6, 2003.

According to the Department of Defense, an estimated 37,000 legal permanent residents are currently serving on Active Duty in our Armed Forces. These young men and women have willingly volunteered to carry out one of the most solemn duties any nation can ask of its people, and they have more than earned the right to become citizens of the Nation they have sworn to uphold and protect. Their contributions should always be remembered.

Naming the post office after Lance Corporal Flores is not just a way to honor his memory, but also a small way to show appreciation and respect to the other 200 soldiers who have made the ultimate sacrifice. Each day when a person walks through the Highland Avenue Post Office located in Duarte, California, they will be able to read about this hero and remember that it is the people in their community who contribute to the freedoms that we all enjoy as Americans.

I would like to thank every man and woman currently serving in the U.S. military. I hope they stay safe, and I wish them a speedy return, and I sleep better at night knowing that they are doing such a tremendous job, and I sleep better at night knowing that people like Francisco Martinez Flores are there serving our country. I urge all my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 2396.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

With the understanding and recognition that I agree with the gentlewoman from California that if one has the right to fight and die, one certainly has the right to citizenship, I would urge swift passage of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House sus-

pend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2396.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1610

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DREIER) at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON H.R. 2660, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004

Mr. REGULA, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108-188) on the bill (H.R. 2660) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1834

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TERRY) at 6 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

(Mr. HASTERT asked and was given permission to speak out of order, to revise and extend his remarks and include therein extraneous material.)

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, this morning the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), Democratic leader,

and I had the honor of bestowing on four of our former colleagues the Congressional Distinguished Service Award. The four honorees were John Rhodes of Arizona, Louis Stokes of Ohio, Don Edwards of California, and Bob Michel of Illinois.

I first discussed creating the award last Congress with the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the then Democratic leader. We thought it appropriate and fitting to have an award that is dedicated to former Members of Congress whose service to the country exemplifies the best traditions of the United States House of Representatives.

Today we honored four former colleagues, two Republicans, two Democrats, who had widely different political views, but who shared a love for their country and for this Congress. John Rhodes, Louis Stokes, Bob Michel, and Don Edwards shared certain virtues even as they pursued different political agendas. The words integrity, humility, honesty, and steadfastness describe all four of these individuals. None of them, none of the men that we honored today, pursued political ambition at the expense of common decency. None sacrificed their souls on the altar of political expediency. They inspired many with their political insight and their remarkable ability to bridge differences when seeking compromise.

All of them left their mark on this institution. Some were succeeded by a former staff members who they mentored. All were giants in their district who cultivated many to go into public service. All of them left this institution a better place by their service, and for that we give them our humble thanks.

It was an honor to award these individuals, to hear them speak from their hearts today about what this House meant to each of them. It is a very special place for them and their generation and for us today. I wish them Godspeed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to enter the entire proceedings of this morning's proceedings into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The material previously referred to is as follows:

REMARKS FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD CEREMONY, JULY 8, 2003

HASTERT. Several years ago, in conferring with then-Democrat Leader Dick Gephardt, we thought it was very fitting and proper for us to recognize members of Congress of this House of Representatives who've gone before us, who've laid the cornerstones of the good things that we enjoy in this Congress: the ability to communicate with one another, the ability to move forward good legislation, people who have shown the very best human attributes in this pursuit that we carry forth day in and day out.

I just want to thank every one of you, for being here today in Statuary Hall as we honor and recognize the first recipients of the Congressional Distinguished Service Award.

In doing this, we said, "Here are thousands of great people, people that we deal with, people that we live with in a sense day in and day out. But yet there are certain people who add a very special meaning to serving in this Congress and this House of the Representatives of the U.S. Congress."

The Distinguished Service Medal Award is dedicated to former members of Congress whose service to the country exemplifies the very best traditions of the United States House of Representatives.

We are honoring four men today, two Republicans and two Democrats. The purpose of this was to start two years ago, but because of illness and some extenuating circumstances called 9/11 and others we have put both the Congresses together today in this presentation.

The two Republicans and two Democrats who had widely different political views but who shared a love for their country and for this Congress, all four are members of the greatest generation who—those Americans who lived through the Great Depression, who fought in the Second World War, who played a critical role in making America the brightest beacon of freedom in the darkest days of the Cold War.

It is altogether appropriate that we honor these four men with this new award.

Since my colleagues selected me as their Speaker, I've had the distinct pleasure to participate in ceremonies recognizing recipients of the Congressional Gold Medal, our nation's highest civilian award given by the United States Congress.

I have had the pleasure to participate in ceremonies honoring Rosa Parks, the World War II Indian windtalkers, Ronald Reagan and Pope John Paul II with the Congressional Gold Medal. The gold medal awarded by the Congress is an important way for our nation to pay tribute to leaders who make this world a better place with their service.

The Distinguished Service Award pays tribute to those who make this House a better place with their service.

John Rhodes, Lou Stokes, Bob Michel, Don Edwards—all of these men shared certain virtues even as they pursued different political agendas: integrity, humility, honesty, steadfastness.

None of these men pursued political ambition at the expense of common decency. None sacrificed their souls on the altar of political expediency. They always respected each other's differences and opinions. They inspired many with their political insight and their remarkable ability to bridge differences when seeking compromise.

They're all war heroes who served their country during World War II, then continued to serve their country as leaders in this United States Congress.

John, Louis, Bob and Don will always be remembered not just as the first recipients of this award, but also as great leaders who truly made a difference in the lives of so many Americans.

You're all very deserving of such recognition.

Congratulations again for being the first recipients of the Congressional Distinguished Service Award.

And now it's my privilege to introduce the Democratic leader, Nancy Pelosi. (Applause) PELOSI. Good morning.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for those very, very inspiring words about the people whom we are gathered here today to honor.

Thank you also, Mr. Speaker, for having the idea, along with Congressman Richard

Gephardt—then-Leader Richard Gephardt, to recognize the distinguished service of our former colleagues.

Those of us who served with them are blessed to be able to call them colleague.

As you know, it's a privilege to be here in this role to honor the first-ever recipients of the Congressional Distinguished Service Award and their families. It's an honor for all of us to be part of this historic ceremony.

I'm so pleased that we've been joined by some of the pages, because they, of course, were not here when these distinguished gentlemen served. But what they should know is that all four of them had public service as a high calling, all four of them were an inspiration to other generations to serve to be attracted to public service. And that's one of the reasons we're honoring them today.

Again, I want to commend the speaker and Dick Gephardt for their foresight in establishing this award.

Today's ceremony offers the opportunity both to honor these individuals and to remind ourselves how outstanding the character of a few fine people through sheer measure of their decency can elevate the institution for everyone.

These former members were on different sides of the aisle, but they took a shared oath and recognized a greater obligation to serve the country together, both to find common ground where they could and to stand their ground where they could not. No one has come closer to the ideal, the perfect member of Congress, perfect public servant, than John Rhodes, Lou Stokes, Don Edwards and Bob Michel.

Though John Rhodes cannot be with us today, we are honored that his award will be received in the most appropriate way. John Rhodes earned the love and the respect of his colleagues and constituents for his service to his district, to his beloved house and to the country. We remember his calming strength and the dignity he displayed during the last days of the Nixon Administration, when his leadership was so important to the country.

I hope that you will convey, in addition to the award, all of the good wishes of all gathered here today to your distinguished father.

Lou Stokes and I served together for many years, both on the Appropriations Committee and the Ethics Committee. A man of humble beginnings and high principle through his integrity and his commitment to the less advantaged was unsurpassed. He came from a strong public tradition of public service, as did Mr. Rhodes—continuing that. His colleagues were blessed to see Lou's character in action every day. But, the whole country caught a glimpse and were affected by what made him so special, and his moving personal statement during the Iran-Contra hearings.

He comes, again, from a distinguished family. His mother has a federal building named for her, and rightly so, because she produced two great public servants. And I have a personal connection because my brother served as mayor of Baltimore when Lou's brother was mayor of Cleveland, and went on, of course, to represent our country with great distinction as an ambassador.

And part of that family tradition is, obviously, the service of Lou Stokes in the Congress of the United States. On the Intelligence Committee, where he was chair, he introduced diversity into the mix: integrity, diversity, mission success.

On the Ethics Committee, it was always the highest possible standard. And on his work on the Appropriations Committee, he did a great deal to put forth the values of our country into our spending priorities, and he has been recognized for that at the National Institutes of Health, among other distinctions.

I had the privilege of naming this—Lou was name by Dick Gephardt when he was leader, and as the speaker said, the service of this presentation was deferred.

I, in my capacity as Democratic leader, had the privilege of naming Don Edwards, a great patriot in the finest sense of the word, absolutely committed to his country, to our country into making it better. Don spent his entire adult life defending the Constitution and protecting our civil liberties. Successfully demonstrating that neither our security nor our liberties need to be sacrificed. In order to have both, we need leadership; Don Edwards provided that.

Don is the only member who upon his retirement received both the American Civil Liberties Union Award and had a dinner honoring him hosted by the FBI.

And while in Congress, he was a mentor, a gentleman, a floor leader of the ERA. Well, you're going to hear so much more about all of these from our distinguished presenters, but suffice it to say, as a Californian, I am particularly proud of Don Edwards.

Bob Michel—anyone who served with Bob Michel knew that it was a special privilege to do so. He always had a basic respect for his political friends and political foes alike. He never questioned the motives of his colleagues.

A great Republican leader, Bob's strong working relationships and personal friendships with the Democratic speakers of the House, Tip O'Neill and Tom Foley, were on full display when then-Speaker Foley invited Bob to take the chair on the last day of the lame duck session in 1994. That spoke volumes as to the respect with which Bob Michel was held as a member of Congress as a Republican leader, and is held as a statesman for our country.

It is a joy always to see him as a source of great intellectual power, political strength and dignity in his service to the Congress.

I am honored to be part of any program that Bob Michel is being recognized.

As individuals, our honorees today are some of the finest people ever to pass through these halls. Together, they are a welcome reminder of what our country and our Congress can be at its best. These first recipients of the Congressional Distinguished Service Award call all of us to a higher standard.

Again, thank you, Speaker Hastert, for your vision and leadership in establishing this award with Leader Gephardt.

Congratulations to all of our honorees, and thank each and every one of you for being with us this morning.

Thank you, (Applause)

HASTERT. Thank you, Leader Pelosi.

Now I'd like to introduce the chairman of the Defense Appropriations Committee, a 25-year veteran of the House, a distinguished gentleman from California, the distinguished Congressman Jerry Lewis. (Applause)

LEWIS. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Leader Pelosi, Reverend Dan and friends (inaudible).

Ladies and gentlemen, it's my distinct privilege and honor to say a few words about John J. Rhodes and remind all of us a bit of his service.

I first met the then-Republican leader in 1969—'79—'89—1979 as I came to the Congress a part of a band of wild men who arrived on the scene recognizing that the House had been dominated by one party too long and by golly it was our responsibility to do something about it.

The wild men led by Newt Gingrich and the likes of then-Congressman-elect Dick Cheney were counseled early on by Bob Livingston, who had arrived about six months before us, and he had special tools in mind to help us carry forward our quest.

At that point in time, we were fortunate enough to have a Republican leader who recognized that there was much to be done, including changing the House, but who also recognized that there were ways to accomplish things. And his advice and counsel, over that period and over the years, has been very, very important to me personally and to all of us.

John J. Rhodes, a man of the House, served in the House as the first Republican elected from Arizona. For 30 years, a member of the House of Representatives. John J. Rhodes, first and foremost a Republican but beyond that a public servant committed to representing his people and his state well and committed to bringing about change in our national government.

Over the years, John served on several committees in the House: the Education and Labor Committee, the Interior Committee, the Appropriations Committee, in which he served on my Subcommittee on National Security, and on the Rules Committee. During all of that service, he made many a contribution to the work of the House in terms of impacting public policy.

During those early years, he had a direct involvement in developing Republican policy or perhaps an alternative to the then leadership direction that might be a bit more conservative. He was chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, and he did a fantastic job helping the leadership to hold our band together to impact the direction of our government.

In 1973, his life changed rapidly for the then-Republican leader, Gerald Ford, was tapped to become our vice president. And by acclamation, John Rhodes was selected to be our leader. His advice and counsel, his stability, his solid commitment to the House made all the difference for the minority of those days.

He was a gentleman who everyone recognized as a person who cared about the House, the institution and public policy first. He reached out to the leadership on the other side of the aisle, seeking compromise, where possible, to impact the best possible of directions.

John J. Rhodes developed an interest in water because of its importance to Arizona. And while serving on the Interior Committee, he literally developed more base knowledge regarding the challenges in this difficult arena than anybody in the entire body.

John J. Rhodes, a public policy specialist, who early on expressed concern about the direction of our country in terms of national security. It was his voice that was heard time and again talking about the challenge and the problem of decreasing defense budgets. It was his voice that suggested we should have an intertwining between foreign policy and national defense that projected itself not for five years but for 10, 20, perhaps 50 years, to make certain that America played that leadership role that was necessary to make certain that we were the force for peace and freedom in the world, a voice that's heard today in many a circle, the first echoed in these halls by our leaders, John Rhodes.

A fabulous Arizonan who would be with us today if it were not for the fact that he is fighting another battle, the battle of cancer that we all know about affecting our country.

John J. Rhodes, a man to be remembered, a man of the House who indeed served out his destiny, making a difference in strengthening the House and laying the foundation for the future of this great institution. (Applause)

HASTERT. At this time, I'd like to call up Jay Rhodes.

Jay. (Applause)

On behalf of the Congress of the United States.

JAY RHODES, son of John Rhodes. Thank you, Speaker, and thank all of you for being here today. It's a great privilege and it's such a great honor for me to be here. I wish I weren't. There are so many of you in the audience that I recognize, members of my dad's staff, members who served with him, members who served with both of us.

As you all know, service in this House is a great honor and it's a great privilege. One of my honors and privileges was to serve with both Speaker Hastert and Leader Pelosi. And I thank you both very, very much for the kind words that you've mentioned here this morning.

And, Congressman Stokes, Congressman Edwards, Congressman Michel, it's an honor to share this podium with you.

We are here to award four longtime members of the House, members who lent a significant part of their lives and of their dedication to service to the House of Representatives, and that's quite appropriate.

But in many ways these four members are simply reflections of the House, because the House, while it's made up of a group of fiercely independent individuals, when it is the House, when it's the House acting on the country's business, it's a grouping of Americans, a grouping of Americans who have ideals and thoughts and aspirations and hopes and goals which basically can be boiled down to a peaceful, free, harmonious United States.

And those are the goals of every member of this body, regardless of the time that they served and regardless of the party that they served.

And so you award four very deserving former members of the House, but at the same time you're honoring yourselves and you're honoring the institution, and rightfully so.

And were my dad able to be here today—and let me hasten to say to you that he is not currently at death's door, he just simply would be physically unable to make the trip—but were he here he would tell you that service in this body is an honor that has been conferred upon and enjoyed by very few in the history of this country, and it's an honor that cannot be replicated and it's an honor that can sometimes barely be described.

But he would tell you that service here made him when he left a better person than he was when he arrived, and I think that each and every one of us who's had the honor to serve here would concur in that. I think that being here makes you a better person. Having the opportunity to be of some measured service to your country has to make you a better person.

If I could use two words to describe my dad, they would be service and they would be loyalty. Service is self-described in terms of the amount of time that he spent, both in the military and then here in this body, and what he has done since he's left the body.

Loyalty, of course, to his family, tremendous loyalty to his family. Tremendous loyalty to his wife, to my mother. But loyalty to this institution, because he felt and feels very strongly that this is democracy's cradle, this is where the work of keeping people free and hopeful starts and sometimes is concluded, hopefully always positively.

And were he here he would tell you that he appreciates this from the bottom of his heart, as do I for him. Thank you all very much. (Applause)

HASTERT. Thank you, Jay.

When Louis Stokes decided to retire after 30 years of service in the House many in Ohio thought it would be impossible to fill his shoes. But when a certain prosecutor by the

name of Stephanie Tubbs Jones decided to run for his seat, the people chose her as their candidate to do that job.

Please welcome Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones. (Applause)

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES (D-OH). To Speaker Hastert, Leader Pelosi, Reverend Coughlin, my colleagues, current, my former colleagues who I have not had a chance to meet, imagine this: In 1968, I was completing my freshman year in college at Case Western Reserve and I had the opportunity to work in the campaign for the first African American to be elected to the U.S. Congress from the State of Ohio. Imagine this: He didn't know who I was. (Laughter)

Imagine this: Some 30 years later, I would be running to hold that very same seat in the U.S. Congress, and today, 35 years later, I have the opportunity to participate in the presentation of this Distinguished Service Award to the Honorable Congressman Louis Stokes, to celebrate and recognize his outstanding service and achievement.

Let me fill in the blanks. Prior to serving in Congress, Congressman Stokes practiced law for 14 years and was one of the founders of the firm Stokes, Character (ph), Terry (ph), Perry (ph), Whitehead (ph), Young (ph) and Davidson (ph) law firm. His brother Carl (ph), the first African American mayor of a major American city, was also a partner. Congressman Stokes argued three cases before the U.S. Supreme Court, one of the most famous the stop-and-frisk landmark case of Terry (ph) v. Ohio. On November 6, he ran and was elected to Congress, serving 15 consecutive terms. When he left the Congress he was 11th overall ranking in the House.

But during his tenure he served as chair on several important committees, including, most notably, the House Select Committee on Assassinations, the Ethics Committee, the House Intelligence Committee and the Appropriations Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs, HUD and Independent Agencies.

He was the dean of the Ohio delegation and was one of the founding members of the infamous Congressional Black Caucus.

It is through his work and leadership that he became the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus health brain trust, and his name is marked across the country for his service in this area. He has worked in health care in so many different areas that he is recognized for the Alliance for Minority Participation program that was created under his leadership and funded by this Congress, and more than 20 programs across this country are participating in this wonderful program.

His work in the area of health care has also been recognized by the National Institute of Health, the Louis Stokes Libraries, the Case Western Reserve University Louis Stokes Health Center, the Department of Veterans Affairs Louis Stokes VA Hospital campus, Howard University Louis Stokes Health Science Libraries.

I'm smiling, Congressman Clay, because Congressman Clay said if another building in Cleveland is named after Louis Stokes they might as well call it Stokes, Ohio. (Laughter)

He has received more than 26 honorary degrees from colleges and universities across this country. The Congressional Black Caucus, in association with the Heinen Company (ph), created the Louis Stokes Congressional Fellows Programs.

Now, why do you think that a man like this would be recognized in so many instances? It is because of his leadership. It is because of his willingness to stand up and talk about issues that are important for all Americans.

In Cleveland, the Cleveland Public Library has a Lou Stokes wing. The public transit

station is named after him. A street is named after him and his brother. A day care facility. A post office after his wonderful mother, Louise (ph) Stokes.

Yet with all of this recognition, he takes time to talk to children at schools, to teach at Case Western Reserve, to serve as an adviser to the National Committee on Minority Health.

And you would think after retiring, at least in my conversations with Jay, that he would get a fishing pole and find a cool stream. Not my congressman. He, in fact, says, "How would you characterize successful aging?" These are not my words, these are his. "I'm not sure I know precisely what the term successful aging means. If by successful aging you mean continuing to be active and involved and productive, notwithstanding that I am older than 65, then that might be a good definition of successful aging. I've worked since I was 12 years old. I have never been without a job. I love work. I—I need my glasses—" (inaudible) when I am productive and I am involved in being active. I perhaps overdo it in that one should have hobbies. Perhaps, people say to me all the time, "What are your hobbies?" I don't know. I don't have any hobbies. My hobby is work. I just love work. If anything has enabled me to fill a category of successful aging, it is that I have spent my lifetime working."

And quote he says—well, the question is, "With your public service career behind you, to what are you looking forward to now?"

"The challenge of engaging a third career at the age of 74 is very exciting. To think that now I come back to the city to practice law is thrilling. I practiced law for 14 years as a criminal defense lawyer before I went to Congress. I spent 30 years in Congress. Now to come out and have a worldwide law firm, Squire (ph), Sanders (ph) & Dempsey (ph), accept me as senior counsel in the firm is very flattering. Most law firms kick you out at 65. The fact that they have a lot of seniors and juniors in respect to one of the myths that after 65 you don't have much utility to a law firm, for them to reach out and take a man who is 74 years old and say, 'Oh, he does have value,' should cause some of the law firms to rethink that myth."

It goes on, but I won't spend time reading it.

I have been personally blessed to have the ear, the heart and the support of the Honorable Congressman Louis Stokes. On each occasion that I've asked for help he was there for me, and occasionally when I didn't ask he was there. (Laughter)

People often ask, "Is it hard coming behind an icon like Congressman Louis Stokes?" I answer, "Of course it is. But I'm not trying to fill his shoes, I'm standing on his shoulders."

He's blazed the trail for me, cleared the bushes, and it's my obligation to keep moving forward. God has truly blessed me. I viewed Congressman Stokes from afar and I watched him on that TV doing that cross-examination or standing up on issues or bringing people in Cleveland out to vote or turning out people in support of issues important to our community. I sat at his feet, and now I can sit at his table.

What a great country we live in and what a wonderful and mighty God we serve that I've had the opportunity to go from afar and to come this close to my icon, the Honorable Congressman Louis Stokes. (Applause)

HASTERT. Would Louis Stokes please come forward?

Louis, on behalf of the United States House of Representatives.

FORMER U.S. REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS STOKES (D-OH): Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

And thank you, Stephanie.

To our leader, Nancy Pelosi. Distinguished members of the dais. Ladies and gentlemen.

I want to thank Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones for being my presenter on this occasion and for her very warm and kind remarks.

The choice of who in the current Congress would present me was not an easy one because I still have many friends here. But I chose Stephanie because she is not only my friend, she is the embodiment of all that I hold dear about this institution. She is now the current and the future for the people who gave me the honor of representing them in the United States Congress.

The torch I placed in her hands is burning brightly, and I anticipate her exceeding any accomplishments that I may have had in this house. She is now the pride and the joy of the 11th congressional district of Ohio.

Stephanie, I thank you. (Applause)

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for this honor bestowed upon me today. It is humbling to be accorded this honor by the speaker of the House of Representatives. Having served in this house with you prior to and during your speakership, I have great admiration and respect for both your leadership of the House and the great service you are giving to our nation. Thank you, sir.

Madam Leader, Nancy Pelosi, as you and I know, before Stephanie Tubbs Jones arrived you were my favorite female in the House. (Laughter)

Madam Leader, I am so proud of you, and I am proud of our friendship over the years. As members of the Appropriations Committee and the Ethics Committee, as you've already stated, you and I stood and fought together on many issues on behalf of health, education, housing, women, children, minorities, the poor and the disadvantaged. We didn't always win, but we always fought.

I want to thank you, Nancy Pelosi, also for this great honor.

I'm also indebted to my friend Dick Gephardt, who last year, while still Democratic leader, selected me for this honor. When I served in the House I was proud to be a member of his leadership team. His leadership in the House was exemplary, and I am grateful to him for deeming me worthy of this high honor.

In this audience today are a few people whose presence I would like to acknowledge. I share this great honor today with my lovely wife and closest friend, Jay Stokes, with whom next month I will celebrate 43 years of marriage. (Applause)

We have with us here today our four children, Shelley, Angie, Chucky, Lori, Lori's husband Brian. We also are privileged to have with us five of our seven grandchildren. My children and my grandchildren have been my greatest inspiration.

Also present is my best friend in the House, former Congressman William "Bill" Clay, who came into Congress with me, with whom I served for 30 years.

I'm also proud to acknowledge the presence of a number of my current colleagues at Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, a worldwide law firm, including the chairman of that firm, Tom Stanton (ph).

The word "ultimate" seems to best describe the award being given me, John Rhodes, Bob Michel and Don Edwards. Serving with each of them was a great honor.

I have always thought that to be one of the small group of Americans privileged to have been elected to serve in the greatest legislative body in the world was the highest honor that one could achieve. But to be given this ultimate award here today by my former colleagues in an institution which I revere is the most humbling experience of my life. No greater honor can ever be accorded than to be honored by one's own peers.

In accepting this award today I'm reminded of my first day in Congress, January of 1969, 34 years ago. My mother, my wife and family had been specially seated in the gallery, in the section usually reserved for the family of the president or other special guests. My mother had just been honored as Ohio's mother of the year. Seated next to her was my brother Carl, the mayor of Cleveland, who was America's first black mayor of a major American city.

Growing up on welfare in the housing projects of Cleveland, in the heart of Cleveland's slums, this mother, who scrubbed floors and cleaned houses for a living, constantly admonished Carl and me to work hard and grow up to be somebody. That day, 34 years ago, as I stood on the floor of the United States Congress and looked up in the gallery at her, painfully aware that Carl and I were the first in our family to ever go to college, I was determined to make her proud.

Thanks to all of you in my prayers tonight I can say, Mom, I worked hard, and Congress said I grew to be somebody.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

HASTERT. Thank you, Louis.

I'd now like to introduce the distinguished gentlewoman from the state of California, who for eight years worked for Congressman Don Edwards before his retirement from Congress. She then ran for his seat and was elected to serve the people of the 16th District of California.

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren. (Applause)

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ZOE LOFGREN (D-CA). Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi. It is great to see all of you here today, and especially so many Members of the House. I know how hard it is to take time to be at a ceremony. We're pulled in a million different directions. But someone who's probably even busier than us is a Cabinet secretary, and I's especially like to thank Secretary Norm Mineta, who shared San Jose with Don Edwards for so many years, for being here. (Applause)

Norm was the Watergate class, the class of '74. And I see people who served with Don Edwards, and I know that there was a scramble, every one of them would have wanted to introduce Don Edwards. And I guess I was lucky enough because not only was I elected to represent the people that he represented so well for 32 years, but I also served on his staff for nearly nine years.

And you know, those of us who were on the staff sort of divided up our service. I mean, there were different decades, the '60s, the '70s, the '80s, and the '90s. And some of those who served in the '90s never really knew the people who served in the '60s, but we knew that Don Edwards made a difference in every one of those decades.

It's worth noting that Don Edwards was not always a Democrat, hard to believe. A native of San Jose, he grew up on 13th St., just a few blocks from where I live today, on 16th St. He graduated from Stanford, passed the bar exam. He was a scratch golfer, he was "AM" in the winning Pro-Am at the Crosby one year. He established and ran a successful business in San Jose and looked like he was going in one direction when all of sudden the world turned.

And in 1960, John F. Kennedy was elected president of the United States, Don Edwards came to his senses and became a Democrat, and he got elected to Congress in 1962 to join the country's new president in changing the world. And he did.

As floor leader during the omnibus civil rights act in the '60s, he also led on the voting rights act; he was a key figure in the establishment of fair housing laws.

You know, he was part of the greatest generation in World War II. He was not afraid to

fight for our country as a gunnery officer and later as an intelligence officer, but he also wasn't afraid to stand up for what he knew was right. And so he was one of only nine people who voted against the first funding for the Vietnam War, in the '60s. And he knew that he was right and he wasn't afraid to stand up for it.

In the 1970s, he was the floor leader for the equal rights amendment, and we all called him the Father of the Equal Rights Amendment, but he was gracious enough to make sure that women got to be the mothers and the authors. He was a gentleman.

In the 1980s he led the fight for the ADA. And although he and Congressman Henry Hyde had sharp differences of agreement on many issues, he was able to work with Congressman Hyde together on the assault weapons ban, and also on voting rights issues, because he is the kind of person who would not let a disagreement stand in the way of reaching an agreement when you could if it served the public interest.

There are things that he did that people don't even know about. I remember in the '70s, and you'll think back, when the junta threw out the democratically elected government in Greece, and his office became the center of the Greek parliament in exile. And they would meet in his office, and we would come in and find all the parliamentarians from Greece plotting their return. And I think actually the democracy in Greece today has a lot to do with what Don Edwards was willing to do then.

As a former FBI agent, he knew about and had the stature to go after misconduct in the FBI, the CoIntelpro, the misuse of FBI resources for politics. J. Edgar Hoover was not a fan. But the FBI has now become a better place because of the efforts that he did to make sure that we had standards and that law enforcement could not be misused.

I remember during 1974 in the impeachment inquiry of Richard Nixon, President Nixon, and having served on the Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiries here, I am especially impressed by the dignity and the fairness with which Don Edwards dealt with that issue. He was never interested in getting to an end, to reaching a conclusion; he was only interested in making sure that the facts were out and that fairness was applied and the country was served.

As chairman of what was then known as Subcommittee Number 4, later the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, he spent full time securing constitutional rights for Americans, and, yes, trying to expand civil rights. He spent every day thinking how he could expand freedoms for America, not just in his bills: I think you can tell a lot about someone not just by their voting record and by the bills introduced, but how they act in their daily life.

And I remember so clearly a situation where the least powerful employees of the House of Representatives, workers in the cafeteria, were being unfairly treated, and the one person they felt they could come to in the House was Congressman Don Edwards. And this group of totally powerless people came to see him and he sat down with them and listened to them and became their advocate so that they could receive fair treatment.

I first saw Don Edwards in Mitchell Park in 1964. He was running for reelection. And Larry O'Brien, then the postmaster general, was with him. He gave a speech and I was totally inspired. I was totally impressed. And although he didn't know it, I walked a precinct for his election.

Later, on the staff, I was inspired again. And I will say, also, on a personal level, I would not be here today as a member of Congress except for the help and assistance and

encouragement that he gave to me, both in terms of working here and helping me to go to law school and always inspiring me to do my best.

You know, when I got elected in 1994, after Don's retirement, members would come up to me and say things about him, and I think you can learn a lot by what people—the words used to describe someone they had served with, and let me just give you some of those words: "a gentleman, fair, decent, honest."

"Even when I didn't agree. I knew he was a principled person. He was someone who actually listened to other points of view. He stood up for his country."

I was inspired when I first saw Don Edwards in 1964. I'm inspired today that even in his retirement he continues to fight for civil rights, for civil liberties.

He continues to stand up for what is right and decent in America. Our country is a better place because of his service. We are all in his debt. And I am very, very honored to be participating in this ceremony today. Thank you very much. (Applause)

HASTERT: Will Don Edwards please come forward?

On behalf of the House of Representatives. (Applause)

EDWARDS. Thank you, Zoe.

And thank you, Mr. Speaker and Leader Nancy Pelosi, The people's house is in very good hands with your leadership.

I'm pleased today that my wife, Edie Wilkie Edwards (ph), can share in this happy day, and also that I have members of my family have come from a long way, from California, to share in this lovely day. My grandson, Eric Edwards (ph), and his fiancée, Susan Parret (ph), are here. They're going to be married in September in Carmel, California. Carmel is a little village...

(Laughter)

... out of the Third World...

(Laughter)

And we're looking forward to the ceremony.

Also, Eric's mother, Dr. Inger Sagatin Edwards, who is Norway's great gift to the United States. Inger is a professor, got her doctorate at Stanford University, and is the head of the Administration of Justice Department at San Jose State University.

We also have other people from different parts of the country, and welcome to all of you.

No member of Congress would be anything without a staff that is competent and skillful, and I was very lucky for all the many years to have a marvelous staff. And from Portland, Oregon, Terry Pocué came all this way to share in this celebration. Catherine LeRoi was the chief counsel for the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, where I was chair. Stuart Ishimaru from the Department of Justice and a valued staff member. And Virginia Stone, Ginny Stone, was a valuable lawyer, and she and I worked very closely on a lot of issues.

So I couldn't have gotten along without these valuable staff members, and I thank you all for coming.

I am very grateful to have had the privilege of being a member of the House of Representatives. It's a glorious organization, and I have many happy and important memories of my service.

One day in 1983 I was sitting in my office and the sergeant at arms called and said that You, as the senior member of the California delegation, have the honor of escorting the president into the House chamber tonight so that the can deliver his State of the Union message.

And I said, fine, and so I showed up at quarter of nine in the speaker's formal sitting room, I walked into the room, and there

was only one person: It was President Ronald Reagan.

And I said, I said, What in the heck am I going to talk to President Reagan about? (Laughter)

All by myself. So I walked over and shook hands, and then I, there was a moment of silence, and I said, Mr. President, at your ranch in San Diego, do you have rattlesnakes? (Laughter)

And his face lit up, big smile, he said, We sure do. He said, And I wear boots up to my knees because they're pretty dangerous. And he said, When I see one on the path, I just stomp on it with those big boots.

Oh, but, he said, Two weeks ago Nancy and I had been riding, and we were walking back from the stable to the ranch house, and I saw a rattlesnake and I stepped on him, and I looked down and I had on tennis shoes. (Laughter)

But the most glorious moment in 32 years in Congress was in 1964, when the House enacted the omnibus Civil Rights Bill that did away with segregation and American apartheid in this country.

The House was the leader, and we didn't have the votes on the Democratic side because we lost so many votes in the South. And the Republicans joined us in enacting this glorious piece of legislation.

Bill McCulloch of Ohio was the Republican leader, and other great ones there were Bob Michel, John Rhodes, and the Republicans did better in the vote than the Democrats, and then next year this same thing happened with the Voting Rights Act.

So that was my glorious moment, when the House in a bipartisan way did this great movement. Now, if anybody asks me what's your advice as you leave the House—nobody ever asked me, but I said anyway—

(Laughter)
And all I would say is do good. Do good for the American people, don't do any harm. And the same would apply to the billions of people throughout the world. Do good for them, too. Be a good neighbor. Thank you very much. (Applause)

HASTERT: Thank you.

Now I'd like to introduce a congressman from my own state of Illinois, who also is known for his fair and balanced approach in the House, just like his former boss, Mr. Bob Michel.

Please welcome Congressman Ray LaHood. (Applause)

REP. RAY LAHOOD (R-IL): Thank you very much. Thank you, Speaker Hastert, for the honor you bestow on me and to my friend, Bob Michel, and the opportunity to say a few words of introduction to our great leader.

I've had the honor to know Bob Michel for over 20 years, so that I know there are three things that he dislikes very much. The first is to miss a three-foot putt at Burning Tree. The second is to see his Cubs lose a game they should have won. And the third, worst of all, is to sit quietly by while a former staffer sings his praises in public.

So Bob, I ask you to bear with me this morning. I'll try to make this as painless as possible.

We all know Bob as a great legislator, a combat veteran, a great singer, a patriot and as a man devoted to his beloved Karin (ph) and his great family.

But today I want to speak of Bob in another capacity. I want to speak about Bob Michel the teacher. I consider myself a graduate of the Robert H. Michel school of applied political arts and sciences, and there are some in this room who are also students, like our friend Billy Pitts, who's now at the Rules Committee; like John Feehery, who works for the speaker; and Ted Van Der Meid, who works for the speaker; and Karen

Haas who works for the speaker, all students of Bob Michel. And Paul Vinevicy, who works at the House Administration Commission.

And my own staff, Diane Liesman and Joan Mitchell and Erin Reif, all students of the Bob Michel school. We went to one of the finest schools anywhere in the world.

His classrooms were his office, the floor of the House, its committee rooms, and the farms and towns of the 18th Congressional District. Everywhere he went, he taught his staff by his example what it means to be a great public servant.

President John Adams once said the Constitution is the product of, quote, "good heads prompted by good hearts." Bob Michel taught us that both of these qualities, head and heart, are necessary in order to make this institution work. Bob taught us by his example that the House floor should be a forum for reasoned debate among colleagues, equal in dignity.

He inherited an old-fashioned Peoria work ethic from his beloved parents, and he came to the House every day to do the work of the people and not to engage in ideological melodramas or political vendettas. And he expected, in fact he demanded, that all his staff do the same.

Bob knew warfare first hand. Not a war in a Steven Spielberg movie, or war fought on the pages of books, but real war. I guess that's the reason he never used macho phrases like "warfare" and "take no prisoners" when discussing politics with his staff. To Bob, the harsh, personal rhetoric of ideological warfare had no place in his office, no place in the House, and no place in American politics. He knew that the rhetoric we use often shapes the political action we take.

Bob Michel was a superb Republican leader. And he would have been a great speaker of the House. But fate decreed that this was not to be.

So Bob, today I want you to know that you are, in the opinion of many, the greatest speaker this House never had.

Bob, in a sense, you have never left this place you love so well. Whenever there is a debate on the House floor conducted by men and women with good heads and good hearts, treating each other with mutual respect, you are there among us, and will be so long as the House endures.

You are a great congressman, and you remain, as ever, a great teacher.

And if I may just indulge—I was told we only had three minutes, and some of the other people didn't get that memo, so I'm not going to abide by it either. Right after I was elected in 1994, and Bob was obviously a big help and came to our victory party that night. Right after we were sworn in, I had the great privilege of chairing the House of Representatives. And during that chairing of the House, there was a phone call to our office from our great leader, Bob Michel, and he said to one of our staffers, You know, I served in the House for 38 years. LaHood's been there three months and he's chairing the House. How could this happen?

And it happened because of the great leadership that he showed to all of us. He was a great teacher, he is a great teacher, and we all—we all, not just those of us that worked for him, but all of us who stand in the House, or serve in the House, stand on his shoulders.

Thank you, Mr. Leader. (Applause)
HASTERT: Bob Michel, will you please come forward.

Bob, it's my great honor to present this to you on behalf of the House of Representatives. (Applause)

MICHEL: Well, thank you, Ray, for your introduction. And Mr. Speaker and Mrs. Pelosi and my erstwhile colleagues in the House and those currently serving, and my

friends, I thought when I retired from the House, nine years ago, that I had received far more than my share of plaudits and awards. And yet, today there is one more.

I wouldn't feel right accepting it if I didn't share it in a way and acknowledge those over the years who made it all possible, those closely associated with me, working in my office back in Illinois, here in Washington, here in this Capital building.

And of course it would also include my dear wife of 54 years, members of the family.

When I first came—well, let me begin by saying that I decided upon embarking upon a career in politics without the blessing of my parents. I remember Dad and Mother telling me, why would you want to get involved in this dirty, rotten, nasty game of politics? And I had to respond to my mom and dad, Folks, you've taught me the difference between right and wrong.

Michel: And while my father was a French immigrant, probably didn't quite understand our system all that well, and my mother was first-generation American, I told them that I was quite sure that politics could be a very noble profession, and that I'd give it a try, and then from time to time, Dad, we'd come back and we'd check signals with one another and see if you were right or if I was right.

And, well, time passed, and I went up the ranks, leadership, and became leader, and before my parents passed away, they changed their mind. And I think they were proud of their son.

But I mentioned that only because, well, for several reasons, because of the nature of things today, and how we have changed as a country. And mention has been made, or surely should be made, of my 38 years, all as a member of the minority party. All those were frustrating years, believe me. (Laughter)

And there wasn't many cheers. But I tell you, I never really felt that I was out of the game, or that I had no part to play. Under the rules of the House, the traditions of the House and practices of the House, there is a role to play for the minority and a solo voice from here and there.

And for me to have all these voices from around the country, men and women, of different persuasions, come to this body and argue those differences, the clash of ideas and views of members. And then I guess the more exhilarating fays from me as I became leader and took on more role of responsibility, that those differing vies, those classes of ideas, verbally, not personally, but on the issue, had to be harmonized, they had to be rationalized, and we struck a deal, we made a bargain, hopefully, and the joy of bringing dissonant factions together, to work together, to craft good legislation for the country.

That was the joy of it, and I can honestly say today, emotional as this is for me, that my service in the House was a real joy. And my colleagues, particularly John and Luke, with differing views than John Rhodes and I, were always just good friends.

And we went at it hammer and tongs from whatever it was, 12:00 to 6:00 or 7:00, but then after all the arguments, back and forth, you know, you could still be good personal friends.

That's the way I like to see these deliberative bodies work, and I hope we can continue to keep our eye on striving toward that end, because in that way, I think, we bring credit to ourselves and for our country to the rest of the world.

I tell you, this has been just some, such memorable day for me, Mr. Speaker, and Nancy, Majority Leader, thank you for the high honor that you do me by once again honoring me as you do today.

I shall surely treasure this moment for the rest of my life. Thank you. (Applause)
HASTERT. Thank you, Bob Michel.

As somebody has said several times today, we do stand on the shoulders of giants. That's how we can make this a better place. I think we can all learn from lessons passed and those heroes that have gone before us.

I want to thank everyone, including all the families and friends who have joined us for today, as we honor John Rhodes and Lou Stokes and Don Edwards and Bob Michel. Please stand and join me in a very deserving round of applause for all recipients of the first-ever Congressional Distinguished Service Award. (Applause)

And now please welcome the House chaplain, the Reverend Daniel Coughlin.

COUGHLIN. Every blessing comes from our eternal father. May divine providence continue to guide this nation, hold this House together with clear ideals, civility toward all, aware of the deepest needs of the people.

May God grant all who have gathered here, especially the family and friends of the honorees, his continued blessings. And let the honorees assure them happiness and health in the future, with unwavering faith, constant hope and love that will endure to the end.

God, order all our days and grant us peace of heart, hear our every prayer and bring us all to everlasting joy and life forever. Amen.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), Democratic leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Speaker for his very inspiring words about the people who were honored today and for having the idea along with the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), our former leader, recognizing the distinguished service of our former colleagues.

Today's ceremony was an opportunity to honor these individuals and to remind ourselves how the outstanding character of a few fine people through the sheer measure of their decency can elevate the institution for everyone. It was a sincere pleasure, Mr. Speaker, to see our friends and former colleagues today, and it was a moving occasion to thank them for their service and to rededicate ourselves to the ideals by which they lived. Those of us who served with them are indeed blessed to be able to have called John Rhodes, Louis Stokes, Don Edwards, and Bob Michel our colleagues. These former Members, as the Speaker indicated, were on different sides of the aisle, but they took a shared oath and recognized a greater obligation to serve the country together to find their common ground where they could and to stand their ground where they could not.

No one has come closer to the ideal of a perfect Member of Congress, a perfect public servant, than John Rhodes, Republican of Arizona, who could not be with us, but his son accepted the award for him, accepted the award and the very good wishes of all assembled. And let me say that the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) had the opportunity of making the presentation on behalf of Congressman Rhodes, and moving it was indeed; Congressman Louis Stokes, who was presented by

the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES), his successor, and with great pride; Congressman Don Edwards, who was presented by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN), his successor; and Congressman Bob Michel, who was presented by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD), his successor.

Any who have served with these people know what giants they were, and as individuals they are some of the finest people ever to pass through these halls. Together they are the welcomed reminder of what our country and what our Congress can be. These first recipients of the Congressional Distinguished Service Award call all of us to a higher standard.

Mr. Speaker, it is so appropriate that this ceremony took place in the days following July 4, because all of these people honored the memory and the sacrifice of our Founding Fathers, every one of them, in their service to this country. And in the course of these holidays, and July 4 being a great one for our country, we are all singing God Bless America, and we know that God in the service of Louis Stokes, Don Edwards, Bob Michel, and John Rhodes in their service to this country, God truly blessed America.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Democrat leader for her remarks, and I think in the spirit of Bob Michel, God Bless America was probably a very fine resemblance.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, June 26, 2003, and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2658.

□ 1840

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2658) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, with Mr. CAMP in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on the amendment by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HOSTETTLER) had been postponed, and the bill was open for amendment through page 116, line 19.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HOSTETTLER

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HOSTETTLER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Clerk designated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 57, noes 358, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 334]

AYES—57

Abercrombie	Hostettler	Platts
Allen	Jones (NC)	Pomeroy
Bishop (UT)	Kanjorski	Rodriguez
Bradley (NH)	King (IA)	Rogers (AL)
Cannon	Lewis (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Carson (OK)	Lewis (KY)	Ryun (KS)
Carter	Lucas (OK)	Scott (VA)
Costello	Marshall	Shimkus
Cubin	Matheson	Shuster
Cummings	McInnis	Slaughter
Davis (CA)	McIntyre	Stearns
Davis, Jo Ann	Meek (FL)	Strickland
Farr	Michaud	Tauscher
Filner	Miller (FL)	Taylor (MS)
Foley	Moran (KS)	Thompson (MS)
Forbes	Musgrave	Tiberi
Gingrey	Napolitano	Udall (CO)
Hefley	Ortiz	Waters
Hinojosa	Paul	Wilson (NM)

NOES—358

Ackerman	Chocola	Goodlatte
Aderholt	Clay	Gordon
Akin	Clyburn	Granger
Alexander	Coble	Graves
Andrews	Cole	Green (TX)
Baca	Collins	Green (WI)
Bachus	Conyers	Greenwood
Baird	Cooper	Grijalva
Baker	Cox	Gutknecht
Baldwin	Crenshaw	Hall
Ballance	Crowley	Harris
Ballenger	Culberson	Hart
Barrett (SC)	Cunningham	Hastings (WA)
Bartlett (MD)	Davis (AL)	Hayes
Barton (TX)	Davis (FL)	Hayworth
Bass	Davis (IL)	Hensarling
Beauprez	Davis (TN)	Herger
Becerra	Davis, Tom	Hill
Bell	Deal (GA)	Hinchee
Bereuter	DeFazio	Hobson
Berkley	DeGette	Hoefel
Berman	Delahunt	Hoekstra
Berry	DeLauro	Holden
Biggert	DeLay	Holt
Billirakis	DeMint	Honda
Bishop (GA)	Deutsch	Hoolley (OR)
Bishop (NY)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Houghton
Blackburn	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hoyer
Blumenauer	Dicks	Hulshof
Blunt	Dingell	Hunter
Boehlert	Doggett	Hyde
Boehner	Dooley (CA)	Inslie
Bonilla	Doolittle	Isakson
Bonner	Doyle	Israel
Bono	Dreier	Issa
Boozman	Duncan	Istook
Boswell	Dunn	Jackson (IL)
Boucher	Edwards	Jackson-Lee
Boyd	Ehlers	(TX)
Brady (PA)	Emanuel	Janklow
Brady (TX)	Emerson	Jefferson
Brown (OH)	Engel	Jenkins
Brown (SC)	English	John
Brown, Corrine	Eshoo	Johnson (CT)
Brown-Waite,	Etheridge	Johnson (IL)
Ginny	Evans	Johnson, E. B.
Burgess	Everett	Johnson, Sam
Burns	Fattah	Jones (OH)
Burr	Feeney	Kaptur
Burton (IN)	Ferguson	Keller
Buyer	Fletcher	Kelly
Calvert	Ford	Kennedy (MN)
Camp	Fossella	Kennedy (RI)
Cantor	Frank (MA)	Kildee
Capito	Franks (AZ)	Kilpatrick
Capps	Frelinghuysen	Kind
Capuano	Gallegly	King (NY)
Cardin	Garrett (NJ)	Kingston
Cardoza	Gerlach	Kirk
Carson (IN)	Gilchrest	Klecza
Case	Gillmor	Kline
Castle	Gonzalez	Kolbe
Chabot	Goode	Kucinich